

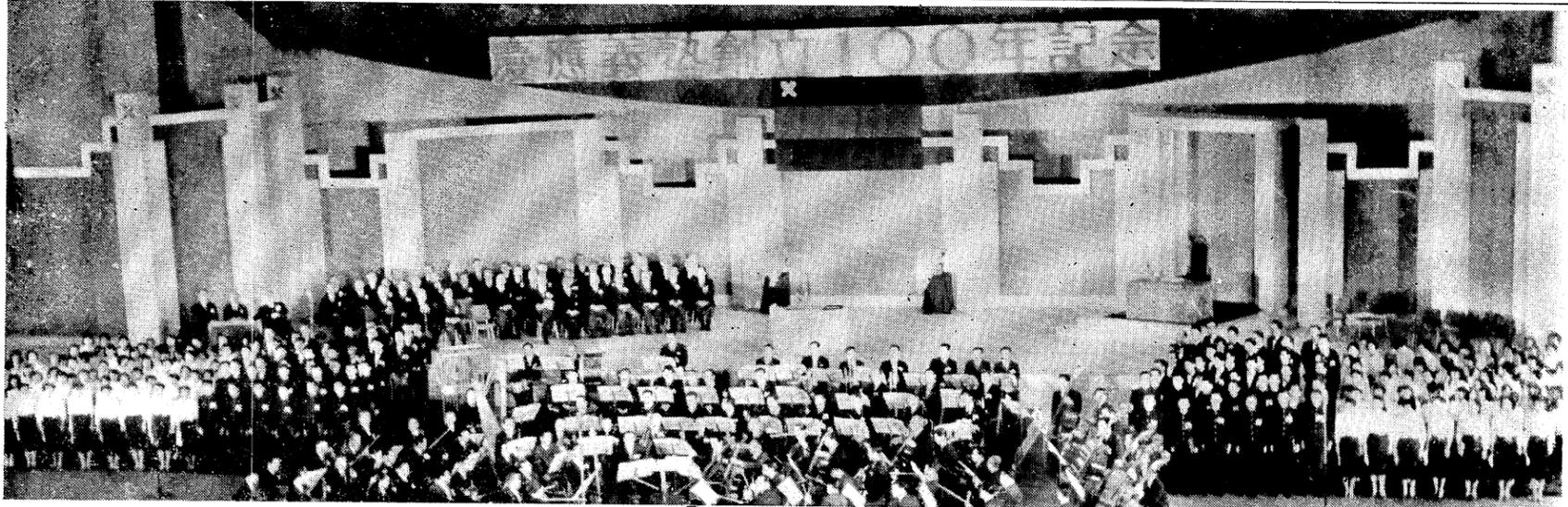
The Mita Campus

KEIO UNIVERSITY
1858
'calamus gladio fortior'

Vol. VIII No. 7 85

Mita, Tokyo, Japan

December, 1958 Price ¥10



POMPOUS 100th ANNIVERSARY

Centennial Commemoration Ceremony Held at Hiyoshi

The centennial commemoration ceremony was held at newly constructed Hiyoshi Auditorium on November 8. In the morning the cars of the guests and the stream of the invited alumni member incessantly flowed into the site and by ten o'clock the building was filled up. The congregation consisted of the foreign envoys in Tokyo along with the representatives of universities both domestic and abroad and the Cabinet members including Prime Minister Kishi who sat on the stage opposite to the throne of the Emperor, the seats on the floor were occupied by school fellows, and teachers of the affiliated schools, and the representatives of the students and pupils in Keio schools. The total number was estimated around 7,000.

At 10:30 His Imperial Majesty arrived at the campus with escorts. President Okui led His Majesty to the throne on the stage while the crowd stood up and bowed as he passed through the aisle. National Anthem was played by the NHK Symphonic Orchestra during the procession.

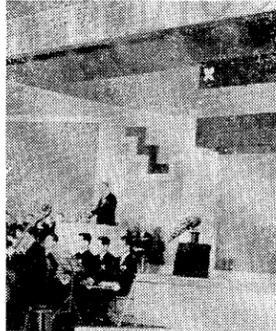
At 10:36, president Okui opened the ceremony with his speech on the Centennial, briefing the audience the process of Keio's development in the last 100 years, and stressing the importance of the co-operation of the school fellows in developing ever higher scholastic stand-

ings which is the ultimate aim of conscientious educational institutions. He also referred to the unprecedented scheme of rehabilitation and development which is now steadily realized around the four campuses and expressed his wish that this commemoration would under take the role of spring-board for the school facing another new century and help our overcoming the numberless difficulties which may entirely spoil the outstanding accomplishment in the past.

President Ohama of Waseda University stated his greeting solemnly emphasizing the characteristics of the both schools as the leaders of the private universities in this country and confirmed the lasting good-will between the two. His complete message is in our last 'special' issue.

President Kaya of Tokyo University tactfully exhibited his refined wit giving the rarely-spoken information of the Founder's enthusiasm in natural science, in this case, his taking fancy in Michel Farady's theory which he had found in a text book at Toan Ogata's medical School in 1857. He suggested the need of the coordination between natural science and social science which seems to be the immediate problem for all the scholars nowadays from his "engineer's point of view".

The representative from Harvard College articulated the message from his school which is now almost 360 years old. He mentioned the history of the friendship between his school and Keio starting in 1891 when the late President, Dr. Elliot, sent three of his professors to help Keio reorganize itself according to the School Ordinance issued that year. He pointed out that the increase in intimacy and co-operation among the schools of different countries



Chairman Shinzo Koizumi

leads to world peace. His only regret was that the president of his college could not attend the ceremony personally while Keio joined in the celebration of his school's 300th anniversary by sending its then president.

Following the representatives from other universities, Mr. Shinzo Koizumi, the chairman of the Board of Counselors came up and made the most impressive speech of the day. He began with the reflexion of the 90th anniversary which was celebrated outdoors in the ruin of the school buildings at Mita. He expressed the great delight he took in looking at the reconstruction throughout the nation including the undertakings concerning Keio. Changing the subject, he emphasized the endeavour on the side of the students and the professors to make the future of the school worthy of the glorious past and not to stigmatize the reputations

Imperial Message

We wish to extend our gratitude to Keio Gijuku which has rendered great service to the development and prosperity of this country through educating thousands of young citizens and fostering numberless leaders of society, and successfully maintained the spirit of the teachings of its great founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa, for a country.

It is our desire that the school will nurture the glorious tradition and further contribute to the promotion of our civilization and culture in the co-operation of its members.

which have been so justly attributed to the Founder, who lead the modernization of this country and consequently influenced greatly the currently developing nations in Asia. At the end of his speech, he repeated the three points which Fukuzawa had given in one of his volumes: equality between the sexes, the rational way of thinking which is the vital ingredient of modern science, and patriotism or the love of the mass in one's own community. He concluded in asserting that we should eagerly pursue our own ways with modest reflexion and hold will in order to achieve the final goal of the prosperity of our country and human race.

At 11:15, His Majesty graciously bestowed the greeting on our Centennial Commemoration with most impressive benignity. In the Imperial Message, the past attainments were appreciated and future development of the school was wished. After a brief pause, a thunderous applause burst and echoed in the mammoth hall. (The complete translation of the Message is in this page.)

After that, the school anthem was sung by the chorus group. The audience joined one after another until everybody in the hall took part. Then His Majesty, who stood erect during the school anthem showing his respect to the oldest institution of this type, left with the national anthem at 10:23.

Messages and the telegrams of congratulations were introduced. Along with many U.S. universities and German universities, many schools send in their cordial greetings from Australia, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Dominica, Great Britain,

Holland, India, Czechoslovakia, Poland, USSR and other countries. Also many other colleges and universities throughout the nation gave their regards to the happy occasion. Yutaka Terao, the head of the Ministry of the Postal Service dedicated the lately issued Commemorating Stamp to President Okui.

After these precedings, Keio wagner Society with help of other chorus groups presented the Centennial Commemoration Song with the instruments of NHK Symphonic Orchestra which provided the music throughout the ceremony.

As the congregation dispersed, there were a little confusion of traffic in spite of the effort of the local police on the road and that of the autonomous committee members on the school ground, for so many foreign cars blocked the usually not-so-busy Tsunashima Thoroughway.

In the afternoon, the automobile parade left Hiyoshi at 1:00 p.m. The procession consisted of 20 scooters, 20 4-ton trucks, and 44 passenger-cars with various decoration. Some of the mwere driven by girls who are the members of the Automobile Club. The parade ended at Meiji Shrine Park, about fifteen kilometers from Hiyoshi.

Coaches honored at Commemoration

Athletes groups commemorated the 100th anniversary at Hiyoshi stadium on Nov. 9. At 9 a.m., 33 athletic groups paraded around the track lead by Judo men who boast the oldest establishment among the groups.



His Majesty giving Message

Manager Yoshida of the Baseball club gave his congratulations to the president Okui, who in return praised the contributions of the groups to the school life.

Eighteen coaches and other members of the alumni who were the members of the groups during their school days and served the development of the activities after their graduation, were honored. Among them were Yoshiro Nakamura Shozo Nakano, and Motoichi Kato, the present coach of the baseball club.

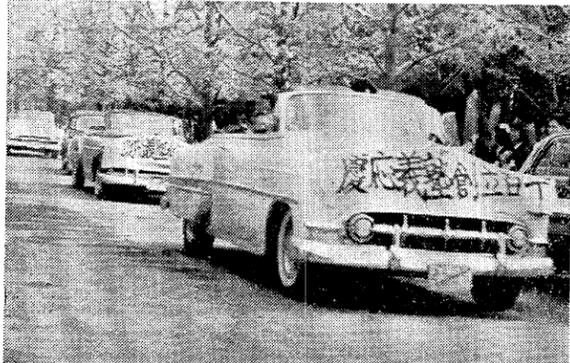
OBs Pay Homage

On November 9, succeeding the Imperial visit, the alumni members from all over the nation paid their homage to Hiyoshi campus where the grand reunion was held in the new gymnasium.

More than ten thousand O.B.s accompanied by their families some of whom are also the present students gathered and renewed their friendship.

Wagner Society Presents Beethoven

After the ceremony on Nov. 12, Wagner Society presented the performance of the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven with the co-operations of several noted signers from outside and the members of Gakuyu kai. 350 students participated in the chorus group. Though the group had only a month for practice, the performance was considered exceptionally well by several music critics who were present.



Automobile procession

Hiyoshi Attracts 80,000 Visitors

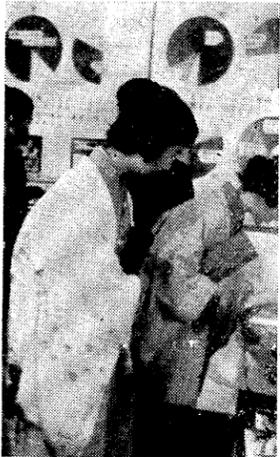
Hiyoshi Exhibitions

Annual Mita Festival was transplanted to Hiyoshi campus as the autonomous committee wished to concentrate all the occasions and exhibitions there for the Centennial anniversary. The members of seminars and other student organizations displayed the fruits of their works in the new buildings.

The ample space on the hills provided better opportunities for the eager boys to show off what they have done or are doing.

The participants were occupied for a whole week by the preparation of the diagrams, illustrations and miniature models. Some of them were compelled even to stay for a night or two in the lonesome class rooms, while the temporary carpenters nailed the boards (some of them really have hit the nails!), painting the maps and chattering everything in the world.

But to their lament, the



For visitors like this...



they worked.



and worked.

weather was just bad during the first four days. However, their labour was rewarded when Sunday, November 14, dawned with bright sunshine. The number of the visitors of the last day of the week was estimated over 80,000. Among them were parents, brothers, sisters, friends and relations including beautiful girls. There were dog contests, movie shows offered by Mountaineering Society and Golf Club, and OB ballgames. The engineers came all the way from Koganei to display their developing techniques.

Seminars were given 15 classrooms of Building No. 3. They were mostly Economic students, but Politics boys added the interesting exhibitions on little political consciousness of Japanese people taking the example of a survey they conducted during the summer vacation. They also gathered the predictions of the visitors about the future status of this country. They had them written down on small pieces of paper which they placed in a pot. After the exhibition they buried the pot on the campus so that later people would find out whether these guesses have been rightly done.

Student discussion

During the week, the Autonomous Committee sponsored a series of discussions by the students from 27 universities all over the nation on extra-curricular activities, including the school festivals which have become one of the annual school occasions.

For three days, the delegates from Waseda, Tohoku, St. Paul, Japan Women's and other schools, took part in our 100th anniversary, attending the ceremony on Nov. 12 at Hiyoshi, and giving their earnest views on the problems in college life.

Along with the extra-curricular activities, the subjects discussed were, (1) The relationship between the autonomous committee and the student in general, (2) The same problem between the school authorities and autonomous bodies, and (3) Placement and students activities, especially political movements. Originally aimed at the furthering of the mutual understanding and good-wills, the discussions did not draw much specific conclusions on any of the subjects above. But it was soon realized that the students are everywhere facing the problems mostly of similar nature.

The unprecedented undertaking was felt everywhere most successful.

Keio Musical Show

As the final exhibition of the Centennial Anniversary, the Student Committee of the Centennial Anniversary presented the performance of 'Keio Musical Show' on November 29 at Sankei Hall. The show lasted about three hours. Directed by the author, Tamotsu Makie, who is a Senior of Faculty of Literature, the presentation was consisted of fourteen scenes. Mr. Ichiro Fujiyama contributed the music. President Okui opened the show in the first scene. The recording of the 90th anniversary followed. Then, audience was brought back to the world of 1858, when students were reading Dutch books sitting on tatami with bent knees at Shinsenza Building. The stage turned and revealed the marching columns of Imperial Army with the tune of 'Miyasan, Miyasan,' which has been so effectively adapted in operetta 'Mikado'. The narrator explained that the army forced Tokugawa clan to surrender and the modern education started to prosper. Then, we were all whisked back to present crowded school rooms. Various student musical groups competed their talents. The cheering squads of the Tokyo Six Universities paraded over the stage. Then the sights on the Ginza street at the night of Waseda-Keio ballgame was shown. School songs and other students' songs were sang to the excitement of the old-timers. The sighs of satisfaction filled the Hall as the curtain went down. The groups participated were: The Light Music Society, KRB Society, Wagner Society, Mandoline Club, Comic Story Tellers, Magic Club, and Japanese Classic Music Society. Members of the PTA of the affiliated schools gave their auspices. The noted musicians who were in Keio for sometime or who graduated from Keio also took part in the show.

Language School Publishes History

Keio Foreign Language School, one of the most noted of the Keio affiliated schools, published its history. The 88-page publication is divided into two parts. In the first part, its sixteen-year-old life is followed chronologically. In the second part, the professors of the university who also teach at the language school write about the memories of the school with anecdotes and topics most rarely found. The school was established during

the World War II, when Keio was urged by the government to co-operate the war through foreign language training. With such a unique start, it was one of the few schools which taught English throughout the war. Currently they are offering courses in English, German, French, Chinese, Indonesia, Spanish and English Commercial Correspondents, where old storekeepers and managers of foreign trade firms in their fifties are studying with boys and girls in their teens at night. Most of the teachers are the Japanese professors of Keio University, but the instructors of the conversation classes are teaching their own mother tongues. The institution gives very heavy schedules and mercilessly eliminate those who cannot comply, through its characteristic examination system.

Torch-light March

As the last attraction of the Keio Gijuku Festival, the Torch-light Procession was held on November 16. The Procession, scheduled on November 12, was



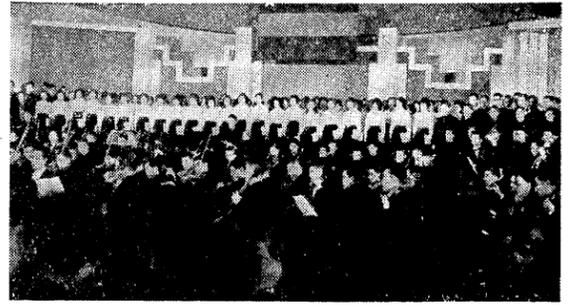
Torch light procession leaves Hiyoshi

postponed to that day on account of the cloudy weather.

At about 4:20 p.m., the procession started from the Tama River from the Hiyoshi Campus. It was headed by two ladies of the Centennial Executive Committee, and about seven hundred Keio boys and Keio funs followed. At six o'clock the procession reached the bank of the Tama River, but when they reached there the procession participants had become only a hundred. They made a circle there and sang Keio songs, after that dismissed.

Faculty Party

On Labour Day, Nov. 23 the members of the faculties and the families had an out-door party in front of the Library at Mita. The party began at 11 a.m.



Wagner Society and NHK Symphony in ensemble



Keio Dog Association's Show



Some of 80,000 Guests

About twelve hundred guests were present.

¥1,300 million

President Okui gave his thanks for the troubles the professors occurred during the Centennial Anniversary Week. Singer, Mitsue Nara, sang for the congregation. The professors who usually solemnly keep their dignity clapped hand to the tunes of folk songs. In the afternoon, wine shops were opened in the small temporary booths which attracted big crowds. The vendors were so confused with so many patrons, they could hardly open the bottles in time.

School authority reported that the donations for the reconstruction program totaled 1,300 million yen. 93% of the sum is to be used for buildings. The remainder is scheduled to be spent on athletic facilities. Companies and various other organizations donated 55% of the sum, alumni 28%, parents of the students 16%, and the rest came from the professors, teachers and other interested groups.

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Seniors Face Stiff Employment Examination; Business Recession Shifted off to Barrier

Serious Situation Prevailing; Expected Rosy Picture Ahead

For the past three months, the graduating seniors of universities throughout the country have been engrossed in the employment examinations which have become almost one of the annual events in this country.

This year, nearly whole leading companies carried out the examinations on October 1. Under the current business recession which Japan is now confronting, the number of those who have successfully got jobs with large enterprises has shown downward trend on the whole. There are so many young promising students left unemployed due to the narrow gateway open to them. Thus, the placement situation became one of the social problems.

Here, we, the Mita Campus, present the feature of the employment problems which would be a big concern to every one of you.

Economical Trace of Post-war Japan Reflects on Existing Employment Problem

Japan emerged out of the war with its political social and economical operation completely paralyzed due to the desperate damages in the rain of bombing.

In such circumstance, however, the first step was taken toward the reconstruction of the stricken country. By virtue of the enormous efforts by the new democratic government and people as well as outside economical assistances, Japan has made a steady progress as a member of free world. There is no denying that the World War 2 worked as a catalyzer in way around, political economical cultural and so forth, and at the same time brought about the dawn of democracy. Everything changed. So temperament of students made remarkable changes after the war.

Post-war students became somewhat fidgety. In pre-war days, students of universities or colleges were able to enjoy their school life, seeking the true academism. They didn't have such a headache like job-hunting as the current students have got. Because in pre-war days, Imperial Japan was holding large overseas markets such as Korea, China, Southeast area of Asia and Manchuria and tried to expand its influences, which brought about the outbreak of the Pacific War. The existence of several financial cliques and some other factors in pre-war Japan made it possible for heavy key industries to accumulate large sum of capital and, with its enormous influence, to absorb nearly whole job-seekers, though there existed some faint difficulty of finding job.

For the past decade, Japanese economy, with ups and downs, has been making steady progress. The course of its trace has been a thorny path of extreme hardship and confusion following upon the lost battle and the onset of an inflationary trend.

From 1952-56, it was the period of rapid recovery of Japanese industries and reflected the expansion of overseas trade and sound increase of domestic demands of reconstruction.

One of the factors which helped the expedite recovery of this period was the outbreak of Korean war. In connection with this battle fire, there arose 'War Boom' in Japanese industries and special procurements by the United States army stationed in Japan, which helped increase the holding of foreign currency highest ever since the end of the Pacific War.

Favored with this special procurements boom, university graduates streamed into industrial companies to meet the sudden increase of laborers-demand. Heavy industries such as shipbuilding, motors metal, and chemical firms were favored by this special procurements at the outbreak of Korean War and these industries have been and is going to be key industries of post-war Japan and became

largest absorbers of labor-supply.

Fortunately or unfortunately the fire in Korea was extinguished, and followed the cut off of the special procurements by the United States. So Japanese industries alone had to pave their own ways to further development. However, the amount of international exchanges has been remarkably increased and could expect sound growth and rosy future.

Although the Japanese economy, on the other hand, was making steady progress, the difficulty of finding jobs was not eased. It became a social problem which can not be easily get rid of. Here we can not talk about the difficulty of employment apart from very fact which Japan is confronting. That is overpopulation. Overpopulation plays a great part in the current stiff situation of employment in this country.

Japan, with its small four islands and shut up from the rest of the world by seas, saw for the past decade an extraordinary increase of population amidst the hardship after the war. Now Japanese population comes near 90,000,000 to be the third thickly populated country in the world.

However along the public cry to restrain the increase of population, the rate of increase is now keeping low ebb. When a country is developing and expanding its industry and can absorb increasing laborers, there arise no such social problem as the unemployment. Unfortunately Japan is a small country with less amount of natural resources to absorb these abundant labor-supply. Thus labor market can not make both ends meet. The unemployment problem is getting serious year after year all over the country.

In order to get jobs in such environment, it became far favorable to finish university education and have background of high education. After the

Engineers Boast of Popularity

Although the difficulty of job finding is prevalent among all graduating seniors throughout the country, there is somewhat exception which boasts abundant labor demand. Those are engineering fields, especially mechanical electrical and chemical industries. Students of Faculty of Engineering at every university including Keio University have no trouble as other faculty-students do. This is because most universities and colleges in Japan are aimed at education of liberal arts such as economics, law or literature.

After the war along the rapid growth of industry, engineering students were increased in enrollment to meet the demand of engineers in the factories. But even now, supply of newly-graduating engineers can not meet the demand.

Here lies the solution of easing the extreme difficulty of job hunting struggle. That is to produce more engineering students instead of increasing the enrollment of liberal arts students. Public universities increased recently the enrollment of engineering faculty to meet such a rapid increase of engineers. It

(1) The latest survey of employment of the Faculty of Engineering as of November 18.

	Graduating students	Situations offered	Employed
Mechanical	82	342	74
Electrical	52	206	48
Applied Chemistry	50	147	42
Instrumentation	14	56	14

end of the war, numerous universities and colleges, public and private, were set up along the newly-promulgated law. Therefore, many young people swarmed into universities and again arose new social problem—stiff entrance examinations and wriggling strugglers aiming at next examinations.

On the other hand, even if one is successfully admitted to university, one will have got to compete again four years later at graduation to get proper employments through stiff employment examination.

In Japan, it is a matter of great regret—so is the matter to be solved—that there is no time for students to study and lead the real academic life at school. High School students are too eager to prepare for the stiff entrance examination to universities. Suppose one is fortunately admitted, one will have to come to a greater awareness of the difficulty of finding some suitable employments. It can be said that this way of system—focussed on passing the examinations only—is causing a tremendous waste of brainpower. In short, one has to study most effectively fit to the examinations of any kind.

There is one more factor which works as an obstacle in absorbing labor supply. That is 'Automation' system. Recently the new system of automation has been introduced in factories and firms and is replacing workers gradually. Industries will be gradually modernized with the adoption of the automation system to save the personnel expenses. From this point of view, it is doubtful that the relief of the oversupply-labor situation will be realized. The problem of this oversupply-labor seems to grow serious in future when the adoption of automatic system in the industries is advancing. It would be a big question left to be solved how to arrange the downward trend of labor demand and upward trend of labor supply.

is requested more technical personnel should be trained than the administrative personnel to ease the serious situation of unemployment.

Why engineers are short of? One of the reasons is that running the engineering faculty is expensive and cost high for private universities, what with setting-up of special laboratories and what with collection of exercise tools.

At the same time, most of the pre-war and post-war students took and is taking easy-going way. In pre-war days, Japanese industries were not so much expanded in scale and variety and there was a disparity in position and wage between administrative personnels and technical personnels. Technical personnels were then thought 'dirty' workers and regarded as operatives. At the same time, office workers looked down upon the engineers. Thus many young people entered liberal arts course.

Engineering colleges can be counted on the fingers. The gateway should be opened more widely to the faculty of technology which expects its bright and rosy future developments.

Here, to show how the employment picture is rosy and prosperous, we have picked up a case, as an example, in the Faculty of Engineering at Keio University.

The number of companies which applied for the graduating engineers is 442 as of november 18, 1958. The data of respective department is shown as under. The Faculty of Keio University like other universities enjoys its complete employment every year by the end of February when the school year ends.

When we take a glance at the number of wanted workers and that of graduating seniors of each department in the faculty, we come to an awareness that each department received nearly four times as many application for workers as the job-seekers. That means one students can have a free choice of four firms. It would be a dream for students of liberal arts course.

In the case of administrative personnels, the number of job-seekers are far above that of application offered. They have no choice of firms and moreover, they have to pass stiff employment examination to get jobs with proper companies.

Though we see a few engineering students who have not yet decided, the Employment Section of the Faculty of Engineering of Keio is hopeful that they will all be engaged by the end of this year to boast 100% employment.

The very fact that such an abundant demand of engineering laborers under the current business recession in this country is enough to show that technical personnels are running out of and immediate increase of engineering students and engineers are needed to help elevate the Japanese industrial development and at the same time to relieve the employment problem which has been and is now prevailing throughout the nation.

For the past two months, employment of university-graduates have been completely absorbed in job-seeking. This year, nearly all the leading big companies of various kind carried out unanimously employment examinations on the first of October. So one could apply only for one large enterprise. If failed, one has to seek another company, whether small or medium-sized firms. This system was aimed at easing the tensive and stiff competition of job-seekers, though not so effective as was expected.

According to the interrim survey made by the Placement Section of Keio University, 1238 out of whole job-seekers have been employed as of November 30. This is enough to show how the employment situation is serious and big concern to the current students of universities in case of administrative personnels.

The data shows most popular among students are manufacturing companies which offers fairly higher starting salary. Annually, this kind of companies absorbs large number of newly-graduating students. Another attraction goes to commercial firms and trading companies.

However, the number of those who entered manufacturing firms this year did not increased as was expected due to the current business depression. Last year, Japanese economy enjoyed its highest boom called 'Jimmu Keiki' with the streaming of overseas trade. However, there appeared the sign of overproduction toward the first half of this fiscal year. The large enterprises such as steel, oils, or spinning were hit by this business recession and spinning firms were almost all forced to cut off nearly 30% production down from its top production capacity.

As the result of such a cut off at operation, there followed naturally the spreading epidemic of personnels reduction, which shifted off to the difficulty of

employment of university-graduates throughout the nation. The business is still at a low tone despite the concentrated efforts made by every firms, but since the financial situation is easing off and business of current recession is likely keeping upward trend, nearly half of the whole job-seekers were engaged in manufacturing companies and financial firms which are key businesses in Japan. These companies are every year great absorbers of large number of newly-graduating students from universities and colleges. Though the number of the employed is increasing year after year in case of Keio University, the number of companies applied for workers has decreased this year according to the above-mentioned current low ebb of business recession, which caused on the whole serious dimension such as the personnel lay off, reduction of pay and so forth. The second largest number goes to financial business such as banking, insurance and securities. This year the number of the employed in this field exceeded that of those who entered commercial trading companies. The latter usually exceeds the former. This year, large number of students have been engaged by security companies. This is because toward the middle of this year, it occurred the investment boom and it is still going on. While the business of present Japan is standing at the grips of depression and in pay reduction, operation cut off and personnel cut off are under way. In such circumstances, Dow Jones Average of Tokyo Securities Exchange keeps its upward trend and does not know the setback despite the several warning by Finance Ministry to curb excessive stock speculation. This boom has favored on the increase of the employment in securities merchants.

(2) The number of those employed and categories as of November 30.

	Faculty Lit.	Faculty Econ.	Faculty Law	Total
Mining	2	22	20	44
Construction	1	7	9	17
Manufacturing	12	227	162	401
Gas Electricity	0	9	8	17
Commerce	19	140	96	255
Bank Security Insurance	3	178	156	337
Warehouse Transport	8	33	34	75
Journalism	31	20	20	71
Instructor	0	0	0	0
Public Official	1	3	1	5
Private enterprise	1	6	9	16
Total	78	645	515	1,238

Right Man in Right Place

When we take a look at data again, we notice that very few become public officials and teachers. This can be said somewhat a reflection of Fukuzawajism. There are very few Keio-graduates active in official position. Keio is said a barren land for such a field. Most of Keio graduates prefer to enter business field. So it is requested some adventurous students may cultivate this new field.

Keio University has so far sent into the business field abundant excellent graduates and they are now assuming that they will all be engaged by the end of this year to boast 100% employment.

But it is doubtful whether one can find out suitable place of work from the mental, physical and personal point of view. As the industries become larger and more automatic, the more each personnel becomes a part of stream of the industry. There is no site left for giving full scope to their genius. There is a strong tendency among Japanese students to throng to companies which offer higher starting salary, which is one of the factors of difficulty of employment. It is a big concern for job-seekers to choose categories according those pay level. It is quite natural when the country is not yet completely stabilized. However, even if one has succeeded in getting job with firms of highest level of pay, it would be a tragedy if the place of work is not a right place for him. It is important, it can be marked, to choose categories, if we take a long-range view, not by pay level but by propriety of one's abilities and personality to the type of business one is going to work with. In conclusion, the tensive job-hunting competition is not likely to be eased for a while owing to the above mentioned reasons. But any how, if one is a man of confidence, one can be sure to overcome the difficulty which one may confront in the long run and can become a winner of his life.

Profile of University Life in U.S.A.

Following is the extracts from Mr. Ray T. Tsuda's memoir on U.S.A. from where he recently returned after one and half a year study at Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Mr. Tsuda was the former editor of the Mita Campus and is now with Marubeni-lida Co., Ltd.



Mr. Ray T. Tsuda

Guide to New Orleans

He who visits New Orleans will find the city has a unique atmosphere, which is the blend of the old and new. It must be pointed out that at the end of the Civil War this city destroyed all the material wealth people could break or burn so that the enemies of the South might not profit by it. The slow but steady recovery from the war started since 1880's.

In New Orleans, anybody will not skip off the Vieux Carre, more popularly known as the French Quarter. This is the old city, an approximate 70 blocks area bounded by Canal Street, the Mississippi River, Rampart Street and Esplanada Avenue. The French Quarter, which contains the original settlement of New Orleans, is characterized by an old world charm made up of narrow street, the Creole architecture of its century old buildings, flowering patios, exquisite iron lacework balconies, which are famous for their intricate designs, fan windows and mysterious alleys. You could have more fun by exploring its antique shops, sampling the Creole cuisine of its world famed restaurants, and lingering in its art galleries.

At 631 Royal, Adelina Patti, opera idol of music-loving Orleans in the 1860's is said to have lived. This building also has a fine courtyard. "Sieur George's House", 640 Royal at the corner of St. Peter, is often pointed as New Orleans first skyscraper. It was actually the first one-story building with additional floors being added one at a time and the fourth building was completed in 1867. Turn right on St. Peter, then you will notice the grille work on the balconies of the building across St. Peter. Built in the 1830's by Jean Baptiste Labranch, a wealthy sugar planter, it is a favorite subject for photographers and artists.

There is a building on the Charter street, called Calido which was the seat of government over the province of Louisiana and here took place in 1803 the transfer of the territory from the Spanish to the French, and 20 days later to the United States under the Louisiana purchase. The present building houses the interesting historical and art sections of

Tulane University

I began to study in the Graduate School of Business Administration, Tulane University from the summer of 1957. My majoring courses were Shipping and Air Transportation, Latin American Trade, Economics and the International Trade. It might be interesting to know briefly how the Tulane University of Louisiana was originated.

It was in 1882 when Paul Tulane, a retired merchant of Princeton, New Jersey made a large sum of contribution to the University of Louisiana which had been established since 1934. With his donation to about \$1,050,000, a very great sum for those days, they reorganized the new institution in the University of Louisiana, and thus under its present name and form of administration, the Tulane University of Louisiana was set up.

It has been customarily in the U.S. that numbers of presently well known universities and colleges were established with the foundation donated by these rich people who had made amazing fortunes during the cradle period of industrial development and economic growth in the U.S. In Tulane University, we have been using the pelicans, a heraldic symbol of self-sacrifice, as the

formal seal of the university which is used on official document.

The connection of the pelicans, with self-sacrifice grew out of ancient mythology in which a perican was supposed to have killed her young in anger, then to have restored them to life by pecking her breast and sprinkling her own blood over them.

There are four residence halls for students in the campus in which nearly 4,000 students live. Every freshman of the undergraduates who comes from outside the city of New Orleans has to stay in one of these four residence halls during their freshmen's year. However, the sophomores, juniors, seniors and the graduate students could stay in the places like the student residence halls, organized Tulane fraternity houses and the apartment houses outside the campus. I stayed Zemurray Hall in the first semester with a boy come from Cost Rica which is one of the Spanish speaking countries in the Central America. It may be one of the characteristic examples in the campus that there are a number of Spanish speaking students come from the Latin American countries. Compared to this situation, the minorities are from the Orient. From Japan there was only one excluding me. He was an assistant to a professor in the School of Physics.

Local Characters

Mostly, the students are drawn from the Gulf States that include Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, however, there are the residents of all parts of the United states. I used to have a number of friends in the campus and whenever I had the chances, I approached them to talk. It is a curious fact that some of them have peculiar local color in their personality and character.

Those who come from Texas are generally rough, generous, more humane, drink often and yet stronger. Some proudly speak of their great pioneer spirit which they believe is superior to those of other states. It is commonly recognized that Texas has become the richest state in the States since the finding of the tremendous oil resources. Texas is the second biggest states in the U.S. next to Alaska.

Those who are much playful, having either of porgeous white creamed and convertible streamlined car or fabulous Cadillac in which they accompany with a beautiful and gorgeous girl friends are generally from Florida.

I wish to point out that in each states they put different motto to make use it as the propaganda of the state on the number tag of automobile. Some examples are Empire State for New York State, Sunshine State for Florida, Sportsmen's Paradise for Louisiana, Land of Lincoln for Illinois, Lone Star Texas and Land of Enchantment for New Mexico. As such, they attract the people from other states.

Those are typical Louisianians who speak slowly, more humane than the people in any other state, are having some prejudice towards the Yankees since the Civil War and prefer the classical music and the progressive jazz to the modern music although true dixy music was originated in the South. I like these things and have fairly obtained their virtues.

A New Yorker is always quick in action and rather smart in thinking. They have a kind of pride in having born in the Em-

pire State. However, it seemed to be difficult for me to have a New Yorker as a true friend.

In the beginning of the second semester, I bought a car, 1953 type Packard from a dealer in the downtown. Frankly speaking, I had a profit of \$100 out of this deal because the dealer sold me this car for \$200 which was valued at \$500 and later I sold it for \$300 after having used five months. I drove this car up to Jackson, Mississippi and to the Miami Beach, Florida.

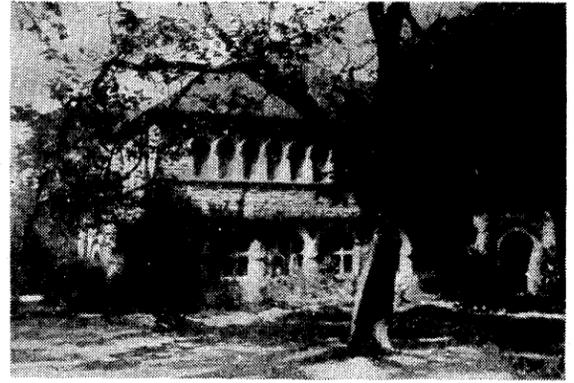
Study at Tulane

In the first semester, I studied harder than ever before. I did not have a little difficulty in understanding the ordinary conversation, however, in the class room, I had to concentrate all my attention towards a professor to understand him completely as other students. I had never hesitated to ask any question whenever I could not understand. As a matter of fact it was a hard work in the beginning.

I took fifteen hours a week in the first semester, which was really a heavy burden for me. I intended to get the Master of Degree within a year and a half. The classes generally start at 8.00 a.m. and end at 2 p.m.

As everyone who has studied in the United States might well remember, the students do not waste any time after finishing the classes. Right after their class, they rush to the next object which they have to do with first of all. Some of them go to work in the library while others concentrate on their assignments. Usually, they never relax until they finish these necessary works.

I was much impressed to see



The school of Business Administration, Tulane University.

these young American students study harder than any Japanese University students. Not only they read so many books for a course but also they hold discussion meeting in every possible chance in order to deepen their knowledges.

In each class room in the Graduate School, every student is supposed to speak out his own opinion in the seminars. Herein, the discussion is regarded mostly important. It was quite unpermissible for me to overlook any kind of questions. After classes, I had to review what I had learnt within the day, then finish various types of assignments and study for the coming lectures and tests. I used to confine myself in the Memorial Library until they close it at 11 p.m. Habitually I studied eight or nine hours in the library and later sat up in my room up to 12 o'clock or so conversing on various kinds of things with my roomie.

I was strenuous in doing everything. I did not have any Japanese friend in the campus and tried to think in English at all from morning till night. It was the shortest way to master

English. Until the beginning of the second semester I had fairly got used to the way of life and the way of thinking of American students.

As a matter of fact, I forgot then I changed into a man of different types which made me feel as if I were the least Japanese.

I had a few Spanish speaking friends in the campus and endeavored to learn Spanish Conversation either.

On Sunday, I used to go to church with my friends. Since I met my present God mother Mrs. Dorothy Collins at some campus meeting, she occasionally brought me to the Protestant Church on the Jackson Ave. near the university. During the academic year I studied harder than anybody. At the same time, I tried to meet the good people outside the campus and made quite a number of friends and acquaintances. With the kindness of my godmother who came to Japan in 1957 as the special guest of the Japan Protestant Churches, I was introduced to many these rich people in her beautiful home and could spend with them. I really enjoyed to have met these people.

Motor Trip, New Orleans—Mexico

When I finished last class on Dec. 20 and got into the Christmas vacation, I packed my trunks and prepared to stack them in my friend's car. Before the Christmas vacation, we had made up one well organized group and planned to drive down

We took the pictures of the beautiful spots in the city including the University of Houston and Rice University. It was such a nice and warm day.

At 2 p.m. we were already outside Houston and driving toward Loredo, Texas, a border city.

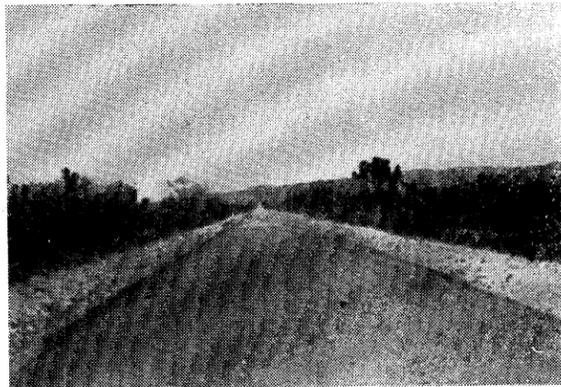
the foods were surprisingly hot although some of them were good and tasty.

It was a distinct fact that the majority of people in Mexico could not understand English. Their national language is Spanish.

Our next town to stay was Monterrey which is one of the largest commercial cities in Mexico. The city lies on the foot of high bold mountains which are a range of the Rocky Mountains. During our short stop over there, we met a number of pretty senioritas. They are quite alike the Japanese girls as they have black hairs, black or brown eyes and are not so tall but their deep and big eyes are much attractive. There was a big fertilizer manufacturing factory owned by the national government.

The next town was San Louis Potosi, where we arrived after six hours of driving. We felt so cold and hurried to a hotel of typical Creole style. During this trip we drove over many bold and ugly looking mountains and unrich fields which occupy the greater parts of the country. It is true that more than half the portion of the country are occupied by the unproductive areas, the unsuitable for any agricultural production and the least populated areas. But we have to know the fact that Mexico is ranked as the fifth largest cotton producing country in the world. Also, they produce tremendous amounts of coffee, wheat, corn, bananas and micellaneous metals which are important factors for industrial development in this country. Japan is one of the chief importers of raw cotton from Mexico.

Between San Louis Potosi and Mexico City we drove at 110 miles per hour at one time as the highway was stretched over a long miles with broad width. Average speed was 95 M.P.H.



The Pan American Highway Running from Nuevo Laredo to Panama.

to Acapulco, Mexico through Mexico City. We were four together who were Frank Montgomery, Rudy Bauss, George Days and me. We drove Frank's Ford Fairlain of 1957 and started our campus at 6 p.m. on Dec. 20. After a seven hour continuous driving on the Highway 90, we got into Houston via Baton Rouge, La., and Beaumont, Texas. We went over to the University of Houston and settled down in a fraternity house in the campus.

I had already visited Dallas and Houston by myself by Greyhound Bus from New Orleans and known how the city looked like. When we arrived in Houston late at night it was so chilly and cold. However, we could relax in the fraternity house and slept well.

In the following morning we left there at 9 a.m. and drove around the city for sightseeing.

While driving along the spacious desert and fields before reaching to Loredo, I felt some thrill because nothing could be seen on the desert but some glasses and cactuses, moreover I had known some Americans were killed on the highway by the bandits several years ago, therefore we sped up to more than 90 M.P.H.

It was after the sunset when we crossed the Rio Grande River and got into the Mexican territory. The border city in Mexican side is called as Nuevo Laredo where we had our passport and visa checked by the Mexican immigration officers. After that we insured our car at a local insurance company. Many people will see Mexico in the Western dramas as the country where the criminal suspicious escaped from the U.S. side in last century. We tasted some Mexican foods in a well-famed restaurant named Cadillac but

Letter from Stanford University

Exhaustive Life in Unfamiliar Land

By Yoshihiro Tsurumi

Before I start, let me elucidate the following points. First, here, 'they' means the students or those I have met and talked with at Stanford or in Palo Alto. Secondly, I am talking only about several aspects of American students life or social situation. Be sure not to be so hasty that you think I am describing American life as a whole, which is impossible for an unexperienced student.

The first impression of the students is that they are much more hard-working than I expected. This must be because of the difference in teaching method. Stanford has three quarter system usually. So students are inevitably pressed forward by faculty members with a rod named 'mid-terms' or 'final', 'assignments' or 'homework'. Almost all students are busy cramming a fragmentary (though not all the cases) knowledge or doing much homework or writing a paper. As a result, they become indifferent to what is going on outside the campus. Their comfortable situation, socially and economically, facilitates their ignorance of other affairs, especially political ones which do not have anything to do with their subject directly. This trend is obviously observed in their indifferent attitude toward cultural events, addresses by visiting speakers, or panel discussions by foreign students or authoritative faculty members about controversial international affairs. I do not think I am biased if I regard such an indifference is common among American students because in school papers or in magazines we find often an article or letter complaining of or condemning such a trend.

However, it does not mean that they are not interested in

political or social affairs at home and abroad. If you want to have a discussion with them, you have only to take the initiative by getting them mad with a criticism. Then you can have a heated discussion. Academic freedom is still alive in the campus. Women students are rather different from me in their interests.

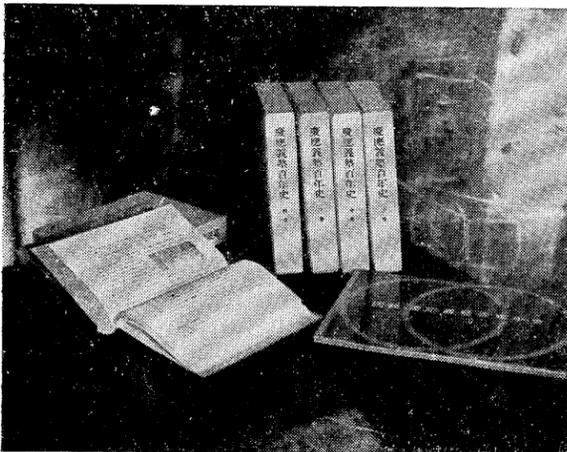
They are by far better-balanced in their interests. The ratio of women to men is about 1 to 3, but in various extracurricular events the ratio becomes 20 to 1 or more. An English teacher laughed saying, 'Girls are replacing boys—'. I hope not, sincerely.

Now it seems the rainy season has come to California. Last week we had a cold rain and cold weather. Leaves have begun falling down as it is becoming freezing at night. At least I feel freezing at night because at our fraternity we are all sleeping in a large sleeping porch which has a roof but opened windows and no heater. Though it is airy, the best place to catch a cold. Imagine the situation by the fact that about half of us are sleeping in a sleeping-bag. I make it a rule to wear a pair of socks in the bed. Even most of Americans I have met don't know the situation. They say, "I guess, it may be freezing now in Japan." Every time I answered, "Yes, but not so cold as outside sleeping porch," and afterward I have to explain the situation. I hope I don't feel more freezing in winter.

Almost every year, the fraternity holds what they call social exchange which takes a form of dance party or beer-party. As any kind of hard drinking is forbidden on the campus according to the will of Mrs. Stanford and

partly because of the California State law, these exchanges take place at least two miles off the campus. When we have a party at a house only the cocktail party is held off the campus because liquor carried into the campus in people's stomach is not forbidden. Their dance party is very different from any dance party in other countries, I think. They don't change a partner or go to party alone or with friends of the same sex. As far as my short experience is concerned, they don't dance in a connection of other languages, even English. A friend of mine calls it 'hugging business'. If you don't get a date, you'd better not go, which is a conclusion I drew from my experience. When do they change partner? They do from date to date until they get pinned, that is a prologue of engagement or marriage. In a fraternity a brother who gets pinned or engaged or married, gives others a cigar. I am collecting the cigars which have already numbered 6 since I moved to the fraternity 6 weeks ago. Now Stanford is building on the campus apartments for married students. I heard about one third of total students including graduate students are married. This seems possible only in the States because other foreign students are also amazed and often envy them. However, as always the case, the life is not so easy here either. Last month, a freshman girl committed suicide with a pistol. She could not endure too much studying. I heard 37 people tried to shorten their lives last year and 7 of them were successful. The most common tool is 'pistol', which is easy to get. But I have not heard of 'double suicide' yet.

'Keio Century-History' Published



A Hundred-Year History of Keio and Pictorial History

Commemorating the centennial anniversary of Keio Gijuku, "A hundred-year history of Keio Gijuku" (Vol. 1) has recently published. It can be largely classified into two contents; general history and university records. It was published from Keio Tsushin, an affiliated printing company. Other three volumes are expected to be brought out next year. They are constructed by the staff members of the Institute of Historical Surveys which has been established since 1951 for this purpose.

This was not first time to publish the history of Keio Gijuku. The work of compilation of historical records had already begun long before in Keio. In 1907, "A fifty-year history" was published, and "A Life of Yukichi Fukuzawa" was edited from 1923 to 1931.

It is very hard to arrange a lot of materials of this long history. The institute was busily

engaged in arranging of various documentary records for 7 years. So, with their effort, Keio History became more complete and made one show another unknown aspect.

This first volume explains the first 30 years of Keio, the period from the year of the foundation to 1887. Its subject is "The Initiative of Modern Education," composed of four chapters: Opening days of Keio, Leader of modern education, The extension of academic features of Keio, and Difficulties in upkeep and the remedy for them. Each chapter furthermore consists of some other paragraphs. Students would be much interested in the chapters which make them know the studies in the opening days of Keio and Japan. The following paragraph gives the outline about English study of Fukuzawa.

In the beginning, it have been taught Dutch in Fukuzawa

School but it turned to English. For, according to his autobiography, when he went to Yokohama for sight-seeing, he, finding that he can not talk with the merchants nor read any of the signboards, made sure that English would be the language of the future. And he learned English while he was employed by Bakufu (Japan's feudal government) as a Dutch translator. After his return from Europe, all lessons were given in English, but they were very different from that of today. In those days teachers and students learned each other. It is clear in this book how much difficulty the students in those days had in learning a foreign languages. Great many books were brought from America. These books were dictionary, geography, history, law, political economy, mathematics, and many kinds of readings. This made possible the foundation of some different course of Keio.

Its contents make us inform a much interesting knowledge of Keio. But this history may not be a mere genealogical record of a single school. It is, moreover, also the history for studying the Meiji Restoration, the start of modern Japan, and changes of generations and of Meiji, Taisho and Showa. This is, in another word bird's-eye view of modern education and history through Keio Gijuku.

In another hand, Keio published "Pictorial History of Keio Gijuku", which is designed to tell outline of history in photographs. This will give us another vivid information which would be given by printing pages. It contains lots of valuable pictures.

Book;

Wakaki Chi ni Moyuru Mono

"Looking back to our school life here at Keio University, we feel like expressing our opinions on our daily life both inside and outside the campus. We neither belong to the Faculty of Literature nor intend to be novelists. Each co-author writes his view on school life and adolescence from different angle", says the preface of the book.

Professor Okuno recommended this book saying, "It is of great significance that students took up a pen to write his own life and their ways of thinking. This book awoke my keen interest, because it gives us teachers a good deal of implying materials for educators."

One of the co-authors writes on the character of Keio Boy. After he has commented on the origin of the university, he goes on reflecting upon the student character. In comparison with students of the Tokyo University, he says as follows. Keio and Waseda are rivals each other. Rival does not necessarily mean opponent but good and furthermore intimate friends. On the other hand, students of the Tokyo University are more or less bureaucratic. The first dean of Keio University and founder, Yukichi Fukuzawa did not put a finger in the pie concerning political affairs.

In this respect, there arises the apathy to national universities, the authors say. The author's criticism to the national universities may, however, be blameworthy. As a matter of fact, the striking contrast of character among old colleges is inclined to be disappearing. Current students do not necessarily enter their aiming universities due to the stiff examinations. They try to enter famous universities from the view point of employment.

One of the author's criticisms may be found as regards the coeds. Most coeds here are, the author says, rather easy-going and attend lessons not really to study but to find their future husbands. It is true that there are some but such coeds are so few in case of Keio University. There are some female students who studies so hard to become professors.

In short, the criticism of each author towards the school life, is suggestive, but it does not necessarily represents the whole opinion of the students of Keio University.

Their unprecedented attempt to publish such a book should be praised. The Keio University celebrated centennial last autumn and marking this big event, we should pay more attention to the maintenance of the time-honored tradition and to make our daily life really academic.

For further development of Keio University, the voice of reexamining its spiritual aspects arose among the students and the people concerned.

What attracts the reader's attention is the students including the four co-authors, are fully enjoying their school life. And yet, they seems to be rather indifferent to the political movement outside school. Too many pages seem to be spent on the composition about their love life. Recently, a book called 'Daigakusei' was published and it comments on the participation of students to the political movement, the difficulty of securing employment and part time job.

However, the authors of the book 'Wakaki chi ni moyuru mono' keeps away from these social problems. It is also queer, that the authors don't comment on the issues with which they are usually dissatisfied such as the mass production of students.

Because of the lack of unit in themes, this book may be open to censure.



'Keio Boshin no Toshi' played at Kabukiza.

kabuki

"Keio Boshin no Toshi"

The Kabukiza Theater showed "Art Festival Offerings" last November. Among famous classical performances like as "Keiboku Sendai Hagi" and Sukeroku Kuruwa no Momoyogusa", a new play "Keio Boshin no Toshi" in 2 acts and 3 scenes, by Yasaburo Ikeda—Professor of Keio University who is now very active in TV and the press—in on the boards under the auspices of the Festival of Liberal Art Committee.

In this play, Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder of our Keio Gijuku which had held the Centennial Anniversary last autumn, enters the stage.

According to the words given to the program provided by the Theater, from Seiichiro Takahashi (chairman of Festival of Liberal Art Committee and also professor of Keio University), Mantaro Kubota (producer of this play and an author), at first some persons concerned with Keio wanted to be played some dramas about Fukuzawa, commemorating Keio Centennial Anniversary, their hope was realized by the acceptance of Shochiku—Kabukiza belongs to it—to put Ikeda's play on the stage of Kabukiza Theater.

"Boshin no Toshi" means the year of 1868, and this play begins with a chance meeting of three men, on September 8th in that year. It is the day when the old era name of Keio was changed to Meiji, officially marking Japan's entry into a new era under a new Government that had overthrown the old Tokugawa Bakufu regime. Also at the same time the name of the capital city Yedo was changed to Tokyo.

Gonnosuke Yoshioka (Chusha), young captain of a security force of the old Bakufu regime, who is now being sought by the men of the new Meiji Government as a traitor, secretly calls on Setsuzo Furukawa (Kanya), captain of the Bakufu battleship

Nagasakimaru and the first headmaster of Keio Gijuku, to ask him to cooperate for the purpose of Bakufu's restoration.

At this point Yukichi Fukuzawa (Koshiro) thinking of selling all his swords to take his leave of all relationship with the old regime, calls at Furukawa's according to previous arrangements to meet a sword dealer.

Owing much to Fukuzawa in the way of advanced learning and progressive thinking, both Furukawa and Yoshioka admire and respect him very much, but they cannot follow him on the next point only, that he advocates falling in with the new regime, in spite of their friendship and respect for him.

Both Yoshioka and Furukawa are grateful to the old regime that allowed them so much success in spite of their humble birth.

After Yoshioka's leaving, Furukawa reveals to Fukuzawa his intention to move against the new regime according to Yoshioka's plot. He feels that the new era needs such promising young mens as two. But at the same time he understands only too well the feelings with which the other two view situation.

Five days later, with his students and Furukawa's wife at his side, seeing off Furukawa's boat sailing out Tokyo Bay, Fukuzawa says gravely that a new era is dawning, and that for the beginning of new era many valuable lives must be lost in inevitable chaos.

As we are not dramatic critics, we cannot refer to whether the play is an excellent performance or not, nor to whether each actor is cast his part without any miscast. But we can safely say that by seeing Koshiro who is one of the best interpreters of Kabuki male roles, we can closely come into contact with our Father Fukuzawa who lived as a perfect Liberalist.



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THE MITA CAMPUS, Keio University, Student Hall Room No. 20, Mita, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Mita Office Tel. (45) 2318.
 THE MITA CAMPUS is published every month during the academic year, and policies of THE MITA CAMPUS are the responsibility of the student editors. Statements published here do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the school authorities or any department of the University.

Guardian of Democracy

The nation-splitting problem around the revision bill for the existing Police Duties Execution Law has at last come to a settlement, if it is a provisional one or not, as the Government party decided not to push the bill through within the latest extraordinary session of the Diet in view of the public consensus against it.

On the day when the decision of withdrawal of the bill from the Diet deliberations was revealed as a result of the "summit" talks between two major parties' bosses, most Japanese newspapers, generally regarded politically neutral, triumphantly reported the "glorious" victory of the public opinion and admired the courage of the people at large. And the so-called "progressives" never forgot to praise themselves who were in command of the anti-revision bill campaign, sounding a warning against a possible revival of such police state as existed in prewar and war-time Japan.

In fact it was the largest-scale, literally nationwide opposition drive that Japan has ever had in her thirteen-year career of democracy. A great fire of attacks broken out in the public in general decrying against the revision bill spread out all over the country, finally as far as the religious and scholarly world.

Then may this social phenomenon be interpreted to mean that democracy in Japan has really borne fruit after a long, thorny path of its practice?

It is most regrettable for us to be unable to say "yes" instantly. Why can't we?

It goes without saying that public opinion under the democratic government should be highly respected as the direct voices of the mass. However there ought to be an important prerequisite to the observation of this principle. It is that public opinion, if it is to be called so and respected, must be the confluence of the voices of individuals. If not so, what effect do you imagine would be brought on in the name of "public opinion"? What if the censures are the sort of those trumped up by a small number of persons of particular interest? Don't you think there lurks a dreadful, dangerous pitfall leading to Fascism? Here lies the danger of purposefully ill-utilized democracy.

Having gone through decade-long trials and hardships after the war, we Japanese have known what the democracy itself is. And now we should realize how difficult it is to maintain that system. For the proper working of democratic regime all men and women are not only required but must stand on a high intellectual level enough to discern what is good and what is not good, because they themselves are the participants in the national politics, if not directly.

It is only by the good conscience of the general public that makes a realization of true democracy possible.

In the matter of the police bill, how many of the opposed could give a clear answer against a question why they dare to call off the bill "by all means" or "at any cost"? Did they make efforts to study the bill by themselves? To follow another's view indiscreetly is most despicable and shameful deed. No individuality can be recognized therein. What does "human right" mean for them at all?

Democracy is the ideal form of politics imaginable, which fell into our hands at the dearest cost of defeat in war and subsequent occupation by foreign troops. It is our duty to exert ourselves to keep this regime for ever. Bear in mind that the future of Japan depends entirely upon us young generations.

Police Duties Law Revision Shelved by Big Public Decry

Prelude

The press played the most important part to stir up a public opinion against the revision bill. If we think some examples we have had in the prewar days and see into the present social system, we realize that democracy in Japan faces destruction. All the people come to be unfairly prejudiced if there are biased newspapers. We must get a deep insight into the matter and find out right information about the Amendment.

The Liberal-Democratic Party made an error to prolong Diet session toward which very bitter complaints are heard. As a matter of fact, the Government broke the rule of Diet proceedings. We are apt to observe only the mess in the Diet than the Police Duties Law itself. The normal proceedings in the House is important, but more serious is the content of the amendment. We must take care not to miss the idea behind external appearance of the matter.

The reason why the people have some fear to the revision of the Police Duties Law, is that they have the anxiety for the background of the revision bill. The revision of the law seemingly has something to do with that of educational system, police system, local administrative system and the change of the US-Japan Security Pact.

Disputable Articles

Before we think whether or not the Police Duties Law amendment is necessary for the situation in Japan, we should think over if the revision is unconstitutional act or not. Unless any clause of the revised law violates the Constitution, the Government may be justified to outlaw the political demonstration and the exercise of power by trade unions. If the revision of the Police Duties Law infringes the Constitution, Prime Minister Kishi and his Party should give up passing the bill in the Diet.

Article 3:
The police shall have custody of drunkards and suicides.

According to the present law, if the drunkards and suicides refuse protection, the police cannot protect them. The Liberal-Democrats say that this article provides to protect the lunatics, injured or sick persons as well as drunkards and suicides.

Article 5:
The police shall warn a person when the former judges a crime is surely going to be committed. In case the prompt measure is necessary to prevent an accident, the police can check the acts which endanger the life or the body of a person, which do harm to the property, or which are likely to disturb public safety and order.

This article is the most controversial one in the amendment of the Police Duties Law. The lawgivers explain as follows. The police cannot forcibly warn a person to get away from the badly congested place, even if he thought that such an excessive congestion will apparently induce an accident. The revised law endows the police the right to warn the people not to approach such dangerous places.

The authorities aim to change the present article in order to control the assemblies and the demonstrations which seriously disturb public safety and order. The opposite side,

however, fears that the police may arbitrarily break up political meetings. To deny this anxiety, the authorities refer to the preamble of the Constitution. "Government is a sacred trust of the people, the authority for which is derived from the people, the powers of which are exercised by the representatives of people, and the benefits of which are enjoyed by the people."

As seen in this clause, the authorities insist upon the necessity to prevent violence and crime to disturb the social order. They say that the communists resort to the violent acts, ignoring the Constitution.

The left-wing opponents say that "the public safety and order" is a very flexible and indefinite words. Even an excellent judge will have difficulty in applying the words to each case. Consequently, it is probable that a young policeman misapplies the words. The police authorities say that they check the misapply of the words by heightening the cultural level of the police, and that the critic of the opponents is wrong considering the present police system.

Furthermore, to break up the political assembly, referring to the term "the public safety and order", infringes the Article 21 of the Constitution: Freedom of assembly and association as well as speech, press and all other forms of expression are guaranteed.

In fact, such wording as "the public safety and order" makes it more easy for the police to control the disturbances caused by the members of the Japan Teachers' Union, the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations and other organizations.

Tory's View

The Police Duties Execution Law enacted in 1948 under the Occupation Forces. At that time, GHQ was responsible for the maintenance of public peace. This old law is nowadays not suited for the present situation. The main purpose of revising the law lies in giving the police right for the public security and order, and protection of the youth.

As the people know, the movement against teachers' efficiency rating problem and labor disputes have become acute, and have developed into an affair of bloodshed. On such occasions, present law cannot prevent the bloodshed. The policemen are allowed only to look on. They can not take any counter-measure to prevent the bloodshed until bloodshed actually happens. To meet such situation, the revision of this law is inevitable so that the policemen can prevent outrages, standing on the precise wording of the law.

As regards the protection of the younger generation, no one denies that brutal juvenile delinquency is increasing. Consequently, the establishment of legal counter-measure to guide these young people is an urgent issue. The government did their best in the revision, without inducing the violence of fundamental human rights and the oppression of mass movement. It goes without saying that it is necessary to enhance the level of policeman's culture.

Present police system is quite different from that in the prewar days when the Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace existed. Nowadays, the police

is independent of the government, and that not the government but the Public Safety Commission has the right to manage the police. Consequently, a police state can never be realized. The Socialist party must have formed a hasty conclusion.

In brief, the present social situation warrants the revision of the law.

Socialists' View

The Police Duties Execution Revision Bill was suddenly presented to the Diet. The Government and the Liberal-Democratic party had examined the amendment since last autumn. They felt the necessity to revise the law when the Government failed to prevent the confused fight caused by Sohyo or the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and Zengakuren or the National Federation of Students' Self-Government Associations, at Sunagawa.

But, the Public Safety Commission thought that to enforce this revised law, the revision of the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedure Code must accompany with it.

Thus, the Government had to give up presentation of the bill to the twenty eighth regular session. Since then, the Liberal-Democratic Party had waited for the chance to present this pending bill to the Diet. The executive members of the party had long been thinking of drafting a striking law, in response to the general criticism that the Kishi Cabinet has not yet brought any policy of his own to effect.

The Government, however, did not wait long before to present the bill to the Diet, because the public opinion stands in stiff owing to the movement of the Japan Teachers' Union opposing to the teachers' efficiency rating and the excessive action of Zengakuren besides the long strike of Oji Paper Manufacturing Company.

Moreover, the Government apparently meant to prevent the year-end labor offensive. On the other hand, Mr. Kishi seemed to divert the people's attention from the US-Japan Security Pact and controversial jet plane import issue. He also tried to appease the intra-party conflict or the functional strife by confronting the Socialist party. The Government insists that this bill is never reactionary so long as it is properly applied. The secretary general of the Liberal-Democratic Party, Mr. Kawashima emphasizes the importance of the bill saying, "we now face the third crisis which we have not had since the big general strike after the War and the Bottle Grenade Outrage."

This bill was not placed on the agenda for this special Diet session. The Government ignored the due procedure of democracy. The attitude of the Government is faithless.

As regards the content of the bill, the Government intends to revive "arrest for protection" and "the break-up of meeting". The labour disputes have become acute, mainly because depression has been caused by the poor economic policies of the Government. The normalization of the diplomatic relation with Red China is one of the urgent issue to be solved.

Legal Review

This Police Law provides the means necessary for the legal execution of official right, for

the purpose of protecting the individual life and property or check of offences. The mean includes police check up, entry, admonition and etc.

The law properly provides in what case the measure can be taken, so that the abuse of the Police law may not violate the fundamental right of men.

In the first place, so-fortiger Zwang (immediate compulsion) is done directly, while the Zwangsvollzug cannot be done until the legal obligation or order was not neglected.

In the second place, in what case, to what extent the execution of power is done, is not clearly judged from the clause of the law.

In the third place, so-fortiger Zwang is done to the offence in the future, while Verwaltungsstrafe is imposed upon the crime done in the past.

The administrative penalty is imposed upon the people according to the sentence of the court, while the immediate enforcement is done by the judge of policemen. Due to the character of the above-mentioned three points, the Police Duties Law has in itself the danger to violate the fundamental right of man. This can safely be said from the standpoint of Administrative Law.

Struggle Note

Sept. 25

The National Public Safety Commission decided the presentation of the bill to the Diet. This bill had been examined since last autumn. But, it had been kept secret.

Oct. 7

The Police authorities officially made public the whole text of the Police Duties Law revision bill, in response to the public opinion.

Oct. 9

The discussion in the Diet came to a deadlock. The Public Safety commission declared that the bill would not be the mean to oppress the people.

Oct. 11

The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoshijima sent the revision bill to the Standing Committee for Local Administration. The Socialist Party criticized it saying this revision paves the way to the revival of a police state.

Nov. 4

Sohyo and Zenro decided the exercise of power to check bill.

In the evening of the same day, the Liberal-Democratic Party suddenly passed the motion for the extension of the session.

Nov. 5

The discussion in the Diet hit a snag and came to a standstill. Resisting the Police Law revision, four million laborers went on the strike.

Nov. 8

The Socialist Party became stiff due to the Kono's speech, and declared that it will not comply with the talk with the Liberal-Democratic Party unless the Tory withdraws the bill. Tory's proposal of continuing discussion was rejected by the opponent. The mounting voice against the single discussion of the Liberal-Democratic Party, arose among the members of the Tory.

Nov. 22

The summit meeting between Suzuki and Kishi was held, resulting in the agreement to settle the mess in the Diet.